

John: That would be nice.  
Jo: What do I have to do?  
John: The best thing would be to go and see the vicar and talk to him about it.  
Jo: Does it matter that I don't go to church anymore?  
John: Well, I'm sure that the vicar will want to have a talk with you and Alan about the meaning of getting married. And of course he will remember that you used to sing in the choir. **But** many people **get** married in church who don't go regularly.  
Jo: Do you think I can wear a white dress?  
John: I'm sure you can if you want to.  
Jo: And Tom and Chris can wear full morning dress.  
John: Yes, they can if they want to.  
Jo: Alan must give me a gold ring, musn't he?  
John: Well, he must give you a ring, but it needn't be a gold one.  
Jo: There's another question I'd like to ask you, Daddy.  
John: Well, what is it? Come on then, tell me.  
Jo: **Must** I say: I'll obey?  
John: No, you needn't say "obey" these **days**. I'm sure that's not absolutely necessary. You'll have to talk to the vicar about it. Why do you ask?  
Jo: Well, I don't want to say **it**, but Alan says I must.  
John: Well that's something you'll have to sort out **with** him, love, when the time gels a bit nearer. You'd better **think** about it.  
Jo: Yes, I will (thoughtfully) Yes, I will think about it.  
Jo: Alan, I've been thinking about the marriage service.  
Alan: Have you, love? What have you been thinking?  
Jo: Well, in the Prayer Book it says that I have to say that I'll obey you.  
Alan: Yes, that's right. What **about** it?  
Jo: Well, I don't want to say "I'll obey".  
Alan: Why not?  
Jo: I just don't think **It's** right. Not these days anyway. Do you mind?  
Alan: Of course I mind. Someone's got to be the head of the family and have the last word.  
Jo: But I think we should agree about things.  
Alan: Well I hope we will agree, but if we don't...  
Jo: You mean that if we don't agree, you will be the one to decide.  
Alan: Well someone has to.  
Jo: Well you had better get used to the idea that I'm not going to say "I'll obey", so there.

## **LADY GODIVA**

**(Unit 25)**

### **Characters**

**Edwina (wife of Eric)**

**Eric (householder of Coventry)**

**Aelreda (their daughter)**

**Egrin (tax collector)**

**Godiva (wife of Leofric)**

**Leofric (Earl of Mercia)**

**Radio Announcer**

**Tom Ranulf (reporter for Coventry Radio).**

**Eric and Edwina are living in their house in Coventry with their daughter, Aelreda. The year is 1061, the year when the Lady Godiva rode on horseback through the streets of the town.**

### **Scene One**

**Inside Eric's house**

**(Loud knocking on door)**

**Edwina: (frightened) Who's that, Eric?**

**Eric: I don't know.**

**Edwina: Go and look out of the window, Aelreda.**

**Aelreda: It's Egrin, the tax collector, mother. He's got some men with him.**

**Edwina: Oh! What shall we do?**

**Eric: We have to open the door. (opens the door)**

**Egrin: In the name of Leofric, Earl of Mercia, I call upon you pay your taxes.**

**Eric: But we paid our taxes last month.**

**Egrin: Last month you paid twenty pieces of silver. Now you must pay again, another twenty pieces of silver.**

**Eric: But we have no money.**

**Egrin: No money! Then you'll have to sell some chickens or some pigs.**

**Aelreda: Please don't make us pay.**

**Egrin: This girl is strong, you'll have to send her out to work.**

**Eric: Yes Egrin, I will Egrin.**

**Egrin: I will return next week. Then that will be your last chance. If you do not pay, I will take this girl and make her work until the money is paid.**

**Aelreda: Oh, no!**

**(Pause)**

### **Scene Two**

**Leofric and Godiva**

**Godiva: My Lord.**

**Leofric: My lady Godiva. You look sad, what is the matter?**

**Godiva: My lord, it is the people, they are very unhappy.**

**Leofric: Not taxes again! Every day you say the same. People pay too many taxes.**

**Don't you understand I must have my money!**

**Godiva: But the people can't pay anymore, my lord.**

**Leofric:** Ah, you're a woman, you can't understand. We need an army. The French are strong. One day they'll attack us.

**Godiva:** But my lord...

**Leofric:** (Interrupting) Enough! I have heard enough about taxes, and about the people.

**Godiva:** My lord, I must beseech you, they cannot pay anymore.

**Leofric:** Godiva, this is my last word. You can stop the people paying taxes if you will.

**Godiva:** My lord, I will do anything. Tell me, what do I have to do?

**Leofric:** Ride on horseback through the market place on Saturday, at noon...

**Godiva:** (questioningly) My lord?

**Leofric:** — naked!

**Godiva:** (horrified) Oh!

(pause)

### Scene Three

**Radio Announcer:** This is the Coventry Local radio station, broadcasting on 104 nrietres. Here is the twelve o'clock news, Saturday 10th June 1061.

News has reached us that the people of Coventry are complaining about the heavy taxes, which they must pay. A spokesman for Earl Leofric said this morning that an announcement about future taxes would be made at noon in the market place. We are going over now to, our reporter in the market place, Tom Ranulf.

**Tom Ranulf:** This is Tom Ranulf speaking to you from the first floor window of the town hall here in Conventry. ~~There~~ must be 5,000 people gathered here this morning to hear a message from Leofric, Earl of Mercia, about the taxes we shall have to pay. In the distance, I can see a figure approaching on horseback.

(more and more surprised) The crowd are falling silent. Many are turning to face the house behind them... some are bowing their heads... others are covering their eyes with their caps. The horse is coming nearer. I can just make out who is sitting on it. It's our lady Godiva, wife of Leofric. Her long hair is falling over her shoulders. Now I can see more clearly. Oh! Good Lord! How extraordinary... (whistles) She's — she's naked!

## THE LOCH NESS MONSTER

### (Unit 27)

#### Characters

Interviewer (BBC)

Mrs MacKay

John Dixon (ex-student at Birmingham University)

Mr Smith

Is there a monster in Loch Ness in Scotland? Many people think so. Many people certainly hope that there is. The people who hope that there is a monster there call it "Nessie".

Interviewer: Loch Ness is in Scotland. It is a lake 36 km long and the water is very deep, and very dark. It is also very, very cold, but strangely, the water never freezes. Many fish live there, so it's a perfect home for **very** large water creatures. Many people believe that a large creature does indeed live there. In **1872** and again in 1932 there were reports. They described a very large animal, which looked like a boat. People saw this animal in the water, swimming very fast.

In 1933, Mr and Mrs MacKay saw the animal. Mrs MacKay, can you tell us what you saw?

Mrs MacKay: Yes, I was with my husband, and we were in the car. We were driving along the road beside Loch Ness, going from Inverness to Glasgow.

Interviewer: What did you see?

Mrs MacKay: Suddenly, my husband saw an enormous animal in the **water**

Interviewer: What did it look like?

Mrs MacKay: It had a long neck, and a head which looked like a snake.

Interviewer: Could you see anything else?

Mrs MacKay: Yes. It had big humps on its back.

Interviewer: Go on.

Mrs MacKay: Well, it also had a very long tail, which was splashing on the water.

Interviewer: How long would you say the animal was?

Mrs MacKay: It's difficult to say. I should think eight, or perhaps ten metres long.

Interviewer: How long was it there for?

Mrs MacKay: It wasn't there for very long. We saw it for perhaps two or three minutes, then it went under the water.

Interviewer: Mr and Mrs MacKay are not the only people to have seen the Monster. Many thousands of people have seen it. So many people have seen it, that in fact it's now called "Nessie". The interesting thing is that all the descriptions are the same, and this is most unusual. Everybody says it's between seven and ten metres long, and the skin is a very dark colour. It has a long neck and a head like a snake. Unfortunately, there are no good photographs of it.

Most people see the Monster when it's in the water, but sometimes it comes on to the land. Mr Smith, I think that you live near Loch Ness?

Mr Smith: Yes, that's right.

Interviewer: And is it true that you've seen the Loch Ness Monster?

Mr Smith: Yes, that's right. It was in 1952. I was with my father in the car and we were coming home at night. Suddenly, we came round a corner, and we saw this... this thing on the road!

Interviewer: Go on. Tell me. What was it like?

Mr Smith: Well, it had a long neck — several metres long and great big flippers.

Interviewer: What did you do?

Mr Smith: We turned the car round as fast as we could, and we drove away!

Interviewer: Scientists are also very interested in "Nessie". In 1973, some students from Birmingham University came to try and find the Monster. Mr Dixon, in 1972 you were a student at the Birmingham University.

Mr Dixon: Yes, that's right. That was the year we went to try and find "Nessie".

Interviewer: Tell me what you found.

Mr Dixon: Well, we had some sonar equipment.

Interviewer: Can you tell me quickly what that is?

Mr Dixon: You use sonar equipment for marking pictures using sound waves.

Interviewer: Tell me what you saw, Mr Dixon.

John Dixon: We saw two strange, large animals, about ten metres long in our sonar beam.

Interviewer: Can you tell me how long you saw them for?

John Dixon: Yes, we saw them clearly for about ten minutes. They moved very fast.

Interviewer: Anything else?

John Dixon: Yes, they dived very deep.

Interviewer: Can you tell me what they looked like?

John Dixon: Yes. You won't believe this, but to us they looked like Plesiosaurs.

Interviewer: Plesiosaurs?... But... but that's impossible! Plesiosaurs...

John Dixon: Yes, I know what you are going to say. Plesiosaurs became extinct sixty-five million years ago.

Interviewer: So, who or what is "Nessie"? Is there only one Monster, or is there a family of Monsters, and can "Nessie" be a Plesiosaur? Does this mean that there are some prehistoric monsters still living amongst us, in the middle of Scotland?

## THE ABOMINABLE SNOWMAN

### (Unit 29)

#### Characters

Narrator  
Chairman  
Shipton  
Voices

Narrator: The scene is the Royal Geographical Society in London. The time is **October 1951**.

Chairman: Order! Ladies and Gentlemen, order please! Ladies and Gentlemen, I have great pleasure in introducing to you Mr Eric Shipton. Mr Shipton is, as you know, the leader of our expedition to the Himalayas. Several weeks ago, as you know, he reported by radio that he had found footprints in the snow. These were of such a strange nature, that we have brought him back from Nepal to report to us here at the Society.

Shipton: Ladies and Gentlemen, Mr Shipton.

Voices: Ladies and Gentlemen, you all know about the Abominable Snowman, the Yeti, as he is called by the Sherpas. There have been reports about the Yeti since the year **1899**, when the first footprints were found. Many people say that it is nothing more than a legend.

Shipton: And so it is! A legend.

Voices: That is what I thought myself, sir, until three weeks ago. We were high up on the slopes of Mount Everest in deep snow, when Michael Ward, Another voice: Sherpa Tensing and myself suddenly saw footprints.

Chairman: It's a hoax.

Shipton: The man is a liar.

Voices: Order! Order, sir. Ladies and Gentlemen, order **please!**

Chairman: As you well know, the Sherpas believe that the Yeti has the body of an ape and the face of a human.

Shipton: That's a likely story!

Lady's voice: Please sir, I must ask you to be quiet.

Chairman: They believe that it is well over two metres high, and of course, the most interesting feature is its enormous feet.

Lady: Excuse me, can I ask a question?

Shipton: Yes, madam.

2nd Lady: Mr Shipton, you say that the Yeti is over two metres high.

Shipton: No, madam, the Sherpas believe that it is well over two metres high. That is surely bigger than the biggest ape?

Voices: It is indeed very large, madam, if it is true. The Sherpas also say that its body is covered with hair. They think also that it is very fierce and wild, I wouldn't like to meet it on a dark night.

Shipton: Mr Chairman, can I ask if the Yeti, as it is called, has ever attacked humans?

Chairman: I'm afraid I cannot answer that question, madam. I simply don't know. What I do know is that the Sherpas are very frightened of the Yeti.

Shipton: (sarcastically) If it exists!

Voices: As you say, sir, if it exists. May I continue, Mr Chairman?

Shipton: Now, ladies and gentlemen, the first footprints were at least

**Shipton:** We measured them very carefully, and they were well over twelve inches long.

Voice: Must have **been** a policeman!

Chairman: Perhaps I could ask a question here, Mr Shipton? When did you find these footprints?

Shipton: It was in the middle of the morning, Mr Chairman, **about** eleven o'clock as I **remember**.

Chairman: And was the light good? Was the sun out?

Shipton: Yes, the weather was perfect, Mr Chairman, and the footprints were very clear indeed.

Chairman: Go on, Mr Shipton, tell us some more about these footprints.

Shipton: The footprints went on for a good two kilometres, before we lost them in the rocks.

Voice: Are you saying that these footprints went for two kilometres? There must have been hundreds of prints.

Shipton: Yes, sir. That is quite correct. There were hundreds of footprints and we could see each of them very clearly.

Chairman: Can you describe them, Mr Shipton?

Shipton: Yes, sir. Each print clearly showed the toes and the heel.

Voice: Did you take any photographs?

Shipton: Yes, sir. We did, and I now have the pleasure in showing you an enlarged photograph on one of the footprints. A footprint of the Abominable Snowman, the Himalayan Yeti.

Voice: How far apart were the foot prints?

Shipton: They were one and a half to two metres apart.

Chairman: That means that they were made by a very large animal.

Shipton: You are right, Mr Chairman. The animal must have been very large indeed.

## WOMEN AT WORK

### Equality in employment (Unit 31)

#### Characters

Chairman Quentin Simpson  
Mrs Gammon (Retired teacher)  
Rosemary Francis (Bank executive)  
Mr Brown (Personnel director  
for Moss Engineering Ltd)

#### Telephone callers

Joan Bennet  
Gillian Morrison  
Mr Davidson

- Chairman: Good morning. For the next fifteen minutes we shall be bringing you our regular Monday morning phone-in-programme. This week our topic is "Women at work". To discuss this topic with me we have Mrs Winifred Gammon, who is a retired teacher having spent many years teaching in a girl's school in North London. Then we have Mrs Rosemary Francis. She began work as a bank clerk, but she tells me that what begun as 'just a job' soon turned into a career. She is now a top executive for a leading bank, and specializes in loans to industry. Finally, we have Peter Brown, who is a personnel director for an engineering firm in the Midlands, and has recently appointed two young women to managerial positions in the company. Now for our first caller. Hello, caller, will you tell us your name, please?
- Joan Bennet: Yes, good morning, Mr Simpson, my name is Joan Bennet, and my question is; Why is it that so few women get **jobs** as managers?
- Chairman: Thank you very much for that question. Let me repeat it. Why is it that so few women get jobs as managers? Mr Brown.
- Mr Brown: I'm to say that the most important reason in my opinion is because many people still think that a woman's most important job is to have children. In the old days, many children died soon after being born, and very few people lived to an old age. Before we had machines, nearly all jobs were done by human beings, and it was necessary for families to have as many children as possible. Many people saw children as the best, in fact, the only insurance for old age. Of course, these conditions have changed, but human nature changes very slowly.
- Chairman: Thank you very much. Mrs Gammon, what would you like to say about this subject?
- Mrs Gammon: What was the caller's name again?
- Chairman: Joan Bennet.
- Mrs Gammon: I think that one of reasons why women don't get many top jobs, Mrs Bennet, is because men believe that women are too emotional. Even today, when women have more freedom and equality than ever before, there are many **men** who have strong prejudices against them. Women are supposed to be emotional, timid, given to panic. They are supposed to gossip a great deal, and they are thought to be '**catty**' about other people. Above all, one of the reasons, I think, why women don't get many top jobs is because people think that they are unable to keep a secret, and that they have no sense of humour.
- Chairman: Do you agree with these views, Mrs Gammon?
- Mrs Gammon: No, I certainly do not. It is quite wrong to attach these characteristics ~~only to women~~ <sup>as I know from my own experience, men gossip just</sup>

Chairman: Thank you very much for those views. I hope that you found them interesting, Mrs Bennet.

Joan Bennet: Yes, thank you very much.

Chairman: We have another question now. Who is our caller?

Gillian: My name is Gillian Morrison, and I should like to hear something about sex discrimination legislation. Can you tell me what this means in practice, please.

Chairman: Yes, thank you for that question. It's about sex discrimination legislation.

Mrs Francis: Rosemary Francis?

Yes, one aspect of the Employment Protection Act concerns maternity. An employer cannot give a woman the sack for becoming pregnant. If she has a job which would be dangerous for a pregnant woman, such as being a radiologist, then her employer must offer her an alternative job, until the baby is born. Women also have the right to get their job back, up to twenty-nine weeks after the baby is born. They may not get exactly the same job, but they do have a right to get back to the same employer.

Chairman: Thank you. Have you anything to add, Mr Brown?

Mr Brown: It's Miss Morrison, isn't it?

Well, Mrs Morrison, actually.

I'm sorry, Mrs Morrison. I would simply like to add that the Equal Pay Act also says that women must have the same pay as men, and that women's work must be given the same value as a man's job. It also says that women must have the same holidays as men, and must have the same conditions of work, such as shift work, bonuses and luncheon vouchers.

Chairman: I think we have time for one more short question. Who is our caller now?

Mr Davidson: Good morning, Chairman, my name is Davidson, and I live in Tunbridge Wells. I just want to say that I am very saddened to hear all the comments by the members of your panel. My question is this: Isn't it true that the number of divorces in this country is going up every year? Don't the members of the panel know that there is already a very large number of broken homes, and of children living with only one parent? Aren't the members of the panel aware that juvenile crime is becoming a very serious problem in this country? Now the reason for all this is that far too many women are going out to work. There are more married women at work in this country than in any other country in Europe, and this is a development which ought to be stopped.

Chairman: I would like to ask the panel why they don't come out with the truth and say that more girls should be prepared to stay at home when they get married and look after their children. This would have the added advantage of reducing unemployment, since many women are taking away the jobs that men ought to be doing.

Mrs Francis: Well, that is a difficult question for us to answer, Mr Davidson, in the remaining few minutes of this programme, but I will ask our panel members to reply. Mrs Francis?

I think Mr Davidson is talking nonsense, and moreover I think he knows that he is talking nonsense. In this society we are trying to ensure that women are equal to men in every respect. This means that they should be treated as individuals, not as a group. It means that they should be given the same opportunities as men, and that they should be able to choose their own careers. It means that they should be able to work if they want to, and that they should be able to stay at home if they want to. It means that they should be able to do whatever they like, and that they should be able to live their lives as they see fit. It means that they should be able to be equal to men in every respect, and that they should be able to do whatever they like, and that they should be able to live their lives as they see fit.

it that there are hardly any women members of Parliament? Why is it that there are so few women head teachers in our comprehensive schools? Does Mr Davidson think that it is because women are incapable of doing these jobs?

Women in our society must be free to make their own decisions. Some may wish to stay at home to bring up their children. Of course, one possibility is that men, or some men at any rate, may wish to stay at home and look after the children, while their wives go out to work. Other women may wish to work at the same time as bringing up a young family, and then there is the possibility that some women may want to devote themselves to a job, and not have a family at all. But the most important thing is that they should be free to make their own choice. No, Mr Davidson, you will have to think again. I'm afraid that you will have to learn to be more up-to-date.

Chairman:

Thank you Rosemary. Is there anything that you would like to say, Mr Brown? This will have to be a short answer, I'm afraid.

Mr Brown:

Well, Rosemary hasn't answered the first part of the caller's question, you know. It seems to me that there is a case to be answered. None of us can be happy about the large number of divorces, and none of us can be content to see the large number of broken homes, or the very high figure for children living with one parent. However, I agree with Rosemary, we cannot try to solve this problem by discriminating against women in employment.

Chairman:

Thank you very much. There we have to bring our programme to an end, Thank you very much for calling.  
Until next week, at the same time.

## TRISTAN DA CUNHA

(UnK 32)

### Characters

Radio Reporter

Maria

Maria's father

Tristan Da Cunha is one of the loneliest places In the world. It is a group of three tiny island, right in the middle of the South Atlantic Ocean, and the biggest one is called Tristan.

Radio Reporter: Here today at the Port Of Southampton, the people of Tristan da Cunha are **preparing** to return to the tiny island, Tristan, in the Middle of the South Atlantic.

The **history** of the island is fascinating. A small group of English soldiers came to the Island in the year **1816**, after the end of the war against Napoleon. They only stayed for a year, however, and they left again in **1817**. One particular soldier whose name was William Glass, decided that he would remain on the island with his wife and two children. So all the other soldiers sailed away, leaving the Glass family on the tiny island, right in the middle of the ocean.

Several years later, some sailors, together with some women, also came to **live** on the island. They came from another Island called St Helena which is 1,500 miles to the north. The tiny population settled down and had large families, and the people we are here to see for the last time are the descendants of those families.

In **1961**, the volcano in the middle of the island began to erupt. The only village was In danger, and the entire population of 264 people had to be taken away from the island in fishing **boats**. They were brought here to England, and they have lived here since that **time**. Now most of them are to go back to their island.

I have with me here a young woman who will soon be sailing away to live in one of the loneliest places In the whole world. Maria, tell me. How did you like it in England?

Maria: Well, It's all right. But it's not home.

Radio Reporter: Are you going **to** go back with the others to Tristan da Cunha?

Maria: Yes, I am.

Radio Reporter: Tell me, why are you going back to the lonely island? Don't you like the life here?

Maria: Well, I don't like the weather very much. I don't like the cold, and the frost and the snow. We never have any frost on Tristan.

Radio Reporter: Are there any other reasons?

Maria: Yes. We find it very worrying to think all the time about money. We don't need money on Tristan.

Radio Reporter: **What!** You don't have **any** money?

Maria: Yes, that's right.

Radio Reporter: I have here also Maria's father. You're going back to Tristan da Cunha too?

Maria's father;

Yes, I am.

Radio Reporter: Well, it's quite small, isn't it? And what's the island shape?

Radio Reporter: How big is it?  
Maria's father: It ~~mneasures~~ measures about six miles across. In the middle there is a volcano, which is over 6,000 feet high.  
Radio Reporter: That's about 2,000 metres. What's the weather like?  
Maria's father: Well, the climare is damp, but mild. There's a lot of rain, but there's never any frost.  
Radio Reporter: Are there any animals on the island?  
Maria's father: Well, there are lots of birds which live on the island and the sea is full of fish, and there are many seals, too, which live on the rocks.  
Radio Reporter: What do you have to eat?  
Maria's father: We grow potatoes and apples, and we have lots of cattle and sheep and geese. We also go out and catch lobsters, which are a great delicacy.  
Radio Reporter: Where do you live?  
Maria's father: There is only one town. Well, it's not really a town, it's only a small village, and its called Edinburgh.  
Radio Reporter: Tell me, where is the nearest civilization?  
Maria's father: That's a long way away. The nearest mainland is the cape of Good Hope, and that's 1,800 miles to the east.  
Radio Reporter: Well, I wish you the very best of luck in your journey back to your island.  
And so the people of Tristan da Cunha are going back to their island. They are taking one doctor and one dentist with ~~them~~ them. They are returning to a life of wind and rain and loneliness. They don't want our civilization.

## NOȚIUNI DE GRAMATICĂ

### ARTICOLUL

Articolul *hotărât* în limba engleză este THE pentru toate genurile, atât la singular cât și la plural.

Articolul *nehotărât* UN, O este A înaintea cuvintelor care încep cu o consoană (a book) și AN înaintea cuvintelor care încep cu vocală (an inkpot). Este același pentru toate genurile.

### SUBSTANTIVUL

Există patru genuri:

- a) genul masculin, cuprinzând substantive care denumesc persoane de sex masculin: boy, husband, king, milkman
- b) genul feminin, pentru substantive care denumesc persoane de sex feminin: girl, woman, wife, waitress.
- c) genul neutru, cuprinzând substantive care denumesc obiecte și animale: dog, elephant, purse, window,
- d) genul comun (common gender) cuprinzând substantive care au aceeași formă și pentru feminin și pentru masculin:
  - teacher — profesor, profesoară
  - pupil — elev, elevă
  - doctor — doctor, doctoriță
  - student — student, studentă.

Deosebirea dintre substantivele masculine și feminine se face în următoarele feluri:

- a. Se *întrebuințează* cuvinte diferite, de exemplu:

*Masculin*

boy = băiat  
brother = frate  
cock = cocoș  
father = tată  
husband = soț  
man = bărbat  
nephew = nepot  
son = fiu  
uncle = unchi

*Feminin*

girl = fată  
sister = soră  
hen = găină  
mother = mamă  
wife = soție  
woman = femeie  
niece = nepoată  
daughter = fiică  
aunt = mătușă

- b. Se adaugă un sufix:

actor — actress; prince — princess; waiter — waitress.

- c. La numele indicând locuitorul unei țări, terminate în sh și ch, genul e indicat cu ajutorul cuvintelor man—woman;

a Frenchman — a Frenchlady  
an Englishman — an Englishwoman

*Pluralul* substantivelor se formează de regulă adăugându-se terminația -s, -es substantivelor la singular. Acest -s se pronunță z în afară de cazurile când este precedat de f, k, p, t.

Excepții;

1. unele substantive terminate în f sau fe formează pluralul schimbând f în v și primind terminația es (deci **ves**).

Ex.; leaf — leaves  
wolf — wolves  
knife — knives  
wife — wives

2. Substantivele terminate în **y** precedat de o consoană formează pluralul schimbând pe **y** în **i** și primind **-es** (deci ies).

Ex: baby — babies  
cherry — cherries  
dictionary — dictionaries  
lady — ladies.

3. Substantivele terminate în **s, x, ch, sh, o, z** adaugă la plural **-es**:

Ex: glass — glasses  
box — boxes  
match — matches  
brush — brushes  
potato — potatoes

4. Există substantive care se abat de la toate aceste reguli și formează pluralul în mod diferit, de obicei prin schimbarea vocalei din rădăcini:

|               |                  |
|---------------|------------------|
| mouse — mice  | woman — women    |
| goose — geese | louse — lice     |
| tooth — teeth | child — children |
| foot — feet   | ox — oxen        |
| man — men     |                  |

#### ADJECTIVUL

Adjectivele calificative care se pun pe lângă substantiv pentru a-i arăta însușirea, se află de obicei înaintea substantivului pe care îl determină, neavînd flexiune de gen sau număr.

a new exercise book — un caiet nou

Sînt cazuri cînd se pun în urma substantivului, și anume;

- a. cînd are funcție de nume predicativ, adică nu e unit direct cu substantivul ci e despărțit de acesta prin verbul "a fi" sau alt verb copulativ; (a deveni, a părea, a semăna).

Ex. The lemon is yellow — Lămîia este galbenă.

- b. cînd adjectivul este însoțit de un complement; ex. a glass full of wine = un pahar plin cu vin.

- c. cînd într-o propoziție interogativă, formată cu auxiliarul a fi, se întreabă dacă subiectul are o anumită însușire.

Ex.; Is that book interesting? Cartea aceea e interesantă?

#### *Gradele de comparație ale adjectivelor*

În formarea gradelor de comparație ale adjectivelor se pornește totdeauna de la **POZITIV**, de fapt forma de bază a adjectivului, întîlnită în speță în dicționarele explicative.

Ex: thick ≈ gros

Comparativul de superioritate: se formează de regulă prin adăugarea sufixului **-er**, iar superlativul relativ prin adăugarea sufixului **-est** adjectivului articulat hotărît. Această regulă este valabilă în cazul adjectivelor monosilabice și al unora formate din două silabe.

| <i>positive</i> | <i>Comparative of Superiority</i> | <i>Superlative</i> |
|-----------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------|
| thick           | thicker                           | the thickest       |
| easy            | easier                            | the easiest        |

Comparativul de egalitate se formează prin încadrarea adjectivului în corelația as... as,

Ex: as thick as = la fel de gros ca, tot atât de gros ca...

Comparativul de inferioritate se formează folosind corelația not so (as)... as, sau cu ajutorul adverbului less... than

not as thick as/not so thick as = nu atât de gros ca...

less thick than = mai puțin gros decât.

Articolele cel, cea, cei, cele se traduc în engleză prin THE, la superlativ.

— Adjectivele terminate în -e mut suprimă această vocală înaintea terminațiilor -er, -est.

Ex: large — larger — the largest

fine — finer — the finest

— Adjectivele terminate în -y precedat de o consoană, schimbă pe y în i înaintea lui -er și -est.

Ex: heavy — heavier — the heaviest.

Dacă y este precedat de o vocală, atunci rămâne neschimbat:

Ex: gay — gayer — the gayest (vesel)

NOTA: Acest adjectiv este foarte rar folosit în ultimul timp în sensul lui propriu, având în vedere faptul că a intrat în raza vulgară a vocabularului.

— Adjectivele monosilabice terminate în consoană, o dublează la comparativ și superlativ:

Ex: big — bigger — the biggest

— Unele adjective au forme diferite la comparativ și superlativ.

|          |        |        |           |
|----------|--------|--------|-----------|
| bun(a)   | good   | better | the best  |
| bine     | well   | better | the best  |
| rău      | bad    | worse  | the worst |
| bolnav   | ill    | worse  | the worst |
| mult(ă)  | much   | more   | the most  |
| mulți(e) | many   | more   | the most  |
| puțin    | little | less   | the least |

#### ADJECTIVELE POSESIVE

Se pun întotdeauna înaintea substantivului.

My — meu, mea, mei, mele

Your — tău, ta, tăi, tale

His — lui

Her — ei

Our — nostru, noastră, noștri, noastre

Your — vostru, voastră, voștri, voastre

Their — lor

Ex: my book — cartea mea; your glasses — ochelarii tăi; our classroom — clasa noastră; their teacher — profesorul lor.

## ADJECTIVELE DEMONSTRATIVE

|                  |       |          |       |                  |
|------------------|-------|----------|-------|------------------|
| <u>apropiere</u> | THIS  | singular | THAT  | <u>depărtare</u> |
|                  | THESE | plural   | THOSE |                  |

THIS = acesta, aceasta

THAT = acela, aceea

THESE = acestea, aceștia

THOSE = acelea, aceia.

Adjectivele interogative: WHAT = ce, care; WHICH = Care dintre  
Au aceleași forme pentru toate genurile și numerele.

## PRONUMELE

*Pronumele personale*

*Nominativ*

I

YOU

HE

SHE

WE

YOU

THEY

*Acuzativ-Dativ*

ME — mi-, mă, pe mine, îmi

YOU — ți, te, pe tine, îți

HIM — i-, l-, pe el, îi

HER — i-, -o, pe ea, îi

US — ne-, pe noi, nouă

YOU — V-, pe voi, vouă

THEM — i-, le-, pe ei, lor

Pronumele personale corespunzătoare formelor românești mi(îmi), ți(îți), îl, o, mă, te, ne, vă, le se pun întotdeauna în urma verbului.

Ex: He gives me = el îmi dă; I thank you = Eu îți mulțumesc (ție)

*Pronumele reflexive:*

MYSELF = eu însumi/însămi; pe mine însumi/însămi

YOURSELF = tu însuși/însăși; pe tine însuși/însăși

HIMSELF = el însuși/pe el însuși

HERSELF = ea însăși/pe ea însăși

OURSELVES = noi înșine, pe noi înșine

YOURSELVES = voi înșivă, pe voi înșivă

THEMSELVES = ei înșiși, ele însele, pe ei înșiși, pe ele însele

ONESELF = pe sine însuși (însăși)

Ex: I shall go there myself = Mă voi duce (chiar) eu însumi acolo

*Pronumele demonstrative:*

Sînt identice ca formă cu adjectivele demonstrative, cu mențiunea că pronumele înlocuiește substantivul, în timp ce adjectivul stă pe lângă acesta, determinîndu-l.

A se vedea diferența: This window is large and clean.

(adj.) Această fereastră este mare și curată.

(pron.) That is very dirty. Aceea este foarte murdară.

*Pronumele posesive:*

MINE — al meu, a mea, ale mele, ai mei

YOURS — al tău, a ta, ale tale, ai tăi

HIS — al lui, a lui, ale lui, ai lui

**HERS** — a ei, ale ei, al ei, ai ei  
**OURS** — a noastră, ai nostru, ale noastre, ai noștri  
**YOURS** — al vostru, a voastră, ai voștri, ale voastre  
**THEIRS** — al lor, a lor, ai lor, ale lor

#### Numerale cardinale și ordinale

|     | <i>Cardinal</i>   | <i>Ordinal</i>    |
|-----|-------------------|-------------------|
| 1   | one               | the first         |
| 2   | two               | the second        |
| 3   | three             | the third         |
| 4   | four              | the fourth        |
| 5   | five              | the fifth         |
| 6   | six               | the sixth         |
| 7   | seven             | the seventh       |
| 8   | eight             | the eighth        |
| 9   | nine              | the ninth         |
| 10  | ten               | the tenth         |
| 11  | eleven            | the eleventh      |
| 12  | twelve            | the twelfth       |
| 13  | thirteen          | the thirteenth    |
| 14  | fourteen          | the fourteenth    |
| 15  | fifteen           | the fifteenth     |
| 16  | sixteen           | the sixteenth     |
| 17  | seventeen         | the seventeenth   |
| 18  | eighteen          | the eighteenth    |
| 19  | nineteen          | the nineteenth    |
| 20  | twenty            | the twentieth     |
| 21  | twenty-one        | the twenty-first  |
| 22  | twenty-two        | the twenty-second |
| 30  | thirty            | the thirtieth     |
| 40  | fourty            | the fortieth      |
| 50  | fifty             | the fiftieth      |
| 60  | sixty             | the sixtieth      |
| 70  | seventy           | the seventieth    |
| 80  | eighty            | the eightieth     |
| 90  | ninety            | the ninetieth     |
| 100 | one (a) hundred   | the hundredth     |
|     | hundred = sută    |                   |
|     | thousand = mie    |                   |
|     | million = milion  |                   |
|     | billion = miliard |                   |

#### VERBUL

Verbe regulate: Cele mai multe verbe în limba engleză sînt regulate și se conjugă astfel:

*Indicativ prezent:*

|          |          |
|----------|----------|
| I ask    | We ask   |
| You ask  | You ask  |
| He asks  | They ask |
| She asks |          |

La indicativul prezent numai persoana a III-a singular primește un -s, celelalte rămânând neschimbate. în cazul verbelor terminate în ch, sh, ss, x, terminația la persoana a III-a va fi -es.

Ex: She catches, he dresses.

Verbele terminate în y precedat de o consoană, schimbă pe y în i și primesc terminația -es.

Ex: he coppies.

Verbele terminate în „o” primesc de asemenea terminația -es:

Ex: he goes, she does

|                            |                    |                  |
|----------------------------|--------------------|------------------|
| <i>Forma interogativă:</i> | Do I ask?          | Do we ask?       |
|                            | Do you ask?        | Do you ask?      |
|                            | Does he ask?       | Do they ask?     |
|                            | Does she ask?      |                  |
| <i>Forma negativă:</i>     | I do not ask.      | We do not ask.   |
|                            | You do not ask.    |                  |
|                            | He does not ask.   | They do not ask. |
|                            | She does not ask.  |                  |
| <i>Forme contrase:</i>     | do not = don't     |                  |
|                            | does not = doesn't |                  |

|                                    |                  |                 |
|------------------------------------|------------------|-----------------|
| <i>Forma interogativ-negativă:</i> | Don't I ask?     | Don't we ask?   |
|                                    | Don't you ask?   | Don't you ask?  |
|                                    | Doesn't he ask?  | Don't they ask? |
|                                    | Doesn't she ask? |                 |

Cu excepția verbelor auxiliare HAVE și BE, toate verbele în limba engleză se conjugă la formele simple interogative și negative cu ajutorul auxiliarului DO/DOES.

### Past Tense

La *Imperfect* și *Perfect Simplu* verbele regulate primesc terminația -ed:

|           |            |
|-----------|------------|
| I asked   | We asked   |
| You asked | You asked  |
| He asked  | They asked |
| She asked |            |

|                        |                    |                   |
|------------------------|--------------------|-------------------|
| <i>Forma negativă:</i> | I did not ask      | We did not ask.   |
|                        | You did not ask    |                   |
|                        | He/She did not ask | They did not ask. |

*Forma contrasă:* did not = didn't

|                            |              |               |
|----------------------------|--------------|---------------|
| <i>Forma interogativă:</i> | Did I ask?   | Did we ask?   |
|                            | Did you ask? | Did you ask?  |
|                            | Did he ask?  | Did they ask? |
|                            | Did she ask? |               |

*Forma interogativ-negativă:* Didn't I/you/he/she/we/they ask?

### Future Tense

*Viitorul* se exprimă cu ajutorul auxiliarelor SHALL/WILL urmate de infinitiv:

Pentru persoana I singular și plural se folosește auxiliarul SHALL, iar pentru restul persoanelor se folosește auxiliarul WILL

|              |               |
|--------------|---------------|
| 1 shall ask  | We shall ask  |
| You will ask | You will ask  |
| He will ask  | They will ask |
| She will ask |               |

*Forma negativă:* I shall not (shan't) ask  
He will not (won't) ask.

*Forma interogativă:* Shall I ask?  
Will he ask?

**Mai-mult-ca-perfectul** (Past Perfect) se formează cu ajutorul auxiliarului HAVE la trecut, deci HAD plus participiul trecut al verbului de conjugat:

Ex: I had asked about that book before you even heard its title.

Eu întrebam de cartea aceea înainte ca tu să îi afli titlul.

**Condiționalul prezent** se formează cu ajutorul auxiliarelor SHOULD/WOULD, urmate de infinitivul verbului de conjugat.

I should not ask.

You would not ask.

**Condiționalul trecut** se formează de la condiționalul prezent al verbului to have, urmat de participiul trecut al verbului de conjugat:

Ex: I should have asked;

You would have asked.

**Participiul prezent** se formează adăugînd terminația -ing la forma de infinitiv a verbului.

Ex: to ask = a întreba; asking = întrebînd

La verbele terminate în -e, această vocală se suprimă înaintea lui -ing.

Ex: to smoke = a fuma; smoking = fumînd.

Verbele terminate într-o consoană precedată de vocală accentuată, își dublează consoana finală;

Ex: to sit = a șede; sitting = șezînd

**Participiul trecut** se formează prin adăugarea terminației -ed formei de infinitiv a verbului regulat: ask — asked

**Conjugarea progresivă**

Cînd dorim să exprimăm o acțiune prezentă, trecută sau viitoare în desfășurare, se întrebuițează forma progresivă. Această formă de conjugare se formează din verbul auxiliar to be la timpul respectiv, plus participiul prezent al verbului de conjugat (forma -ing):

Ex: I am asking = eu întreb

I was asking = eu întrebam

**Conjugarea verbelor auxiliare to have și to be**

**TO HAVE (a avea)**

|                                         |            |           |
|-----------------------------------------|------------|-----------|
| <i>Indicativ prezent</i>                | I have     | We have   |
|                                         | You have   |           |
|                                         | He/she has | They have |
| <i>Imperfectul și perfectul simplu:</i> | I had      | We had    |
|                                         | You had    |           |
|                                         | He/She had | They had  |



quick — quickly  
real — really  
usual — usually

Adjectivele terminate în -le schimbă terminația **-ly**, devenind adverbe.

Ex: considerable — considerably  
probable — probably  
simple — simply

Adjectivele terminate în -y precedat de o consoană, schimbă pe y în i înaintea terminației -ly.

Ex: easy — easily  
happy — happily

Unele adjective sînt identice cu adverbele:

fast = repede, rapid  
little = mic, puțin

*Gradele de comparație*

La adverbe gradele de comparație sînt aceleași ca la adjective și se formează în aceleași moduri.

| Pozitiv | Comparativ | Superlativ         |
|---------|------------|--------------------|
| badly   | worse      | the worst          |
| far     | farther    | the farthest       |
|         | further    | the furthest       |
| late    | later      | the latest         |
|         |            | the last = ultimul |
| little  | less       | the least          |
| well    | better     | the best           |

**PREPOZIȚIA:** Prepozițiile sînt cuvinte scurte care fac legătura între părțile de bază ale vorbirii. În limba engleză, după prepoziție, pronumele care urmează se pune în cazul acuzativ, iar substantivul primește articol. (ex. A friend of mine = un prieten de-al meu); before the window = în fața ferestrei;

De asemenea, după prepozițiile AFTER, BEFORE, BY, WITHOUT, IN, OF, TO, WHICH, verbele se pun la participiul prezent:

Ex: After giving = după ce a dat; without making = fără a face.

## CÎTEVA VERBE NEREGULATE

|                                     | Simple Present | Simple Past  | Present Perfect |
|-------------------------------------|----------------|--------------|-----------------|
| beat (a bate)                       | I beat         | I beat       | I've beaten     |
| begin (a începe)                    | I begin        | I began      | I've begun      |
| bring (a aduce)                     | I bring        | I brought    | I've brought    |
| burn (a arde)                       | I burn         | I burnt      | I've burnt      |
| build (a construi)                  | I build        | I built      | I've built      |
| buy (a cumpăra)                     | I buy          | I bought     | I've bought     |
| catch (a prinde)                    | I catch        | I caught     | I've caught     |
| come (a veni)                       | He catches     | I came       | I've come       |
| <b>cut (a tăia)</b>                 | I come         | I cut        | I've cut        |
| do (a face)                         | I cut          | I did        | I've done       |
| drink (a bea)                       | I do           | I drank      | I've drunk      |
| drive (a șofa)                      | He does        | I drove      | I've driven     |
| eat (a mânca)                       | I drink        | I ate        | I've eaten      |
| feel (a simți)                      | I drive        | I felt       | I've felt       |
| find (a găsi)                       | I eat          | I found      | I've found      |
| fly (a zbura)                       | I feel         | I flew       | I've flown      |
| forget (a uita)                     | I find         | I forgot     | I've forgotten  |
| get (a obține)                      | I fly          | I got        | I've got        |
| give (a da)                         | He flies       | I gave       | I've given      |
| go (a merge)                        | I forget       | I went       | I've gone       |
| hear- (a auzi)                      | I get          | I heard      | I've heard      |
| keep (a păstra)                     | I give         | I kept       | I've kept       |
| leave (a pleca)                     | I go           | I left       | I've left       |
| (a părăsi)                          | He goes        | I lit        | I've lit        |
| light (a aprinde)                   | I hear         | I made       | I've made       |
| make (a face)                       | I keep         | I met        | I've met        |
| meet (a întâlni)                    | I leave        | I put        | I've put        |
| put (a pune)                        | I light        | I read       | I've read       |
| <b>read (a citi)</b>                | I make         | I ran        | I've run        |
| run (a alerga)                      | I meet         | I said       | I've said       |
| say (a spune)                       | I put          | I saw        | I've seen       |
| see (a vedea)                       | I read         | I sold       | I've sold       |
| sell (a vinde)                      | I run          | I sent       | I've sent       |
| send (a trimite)                    | I say          | I sat        | I've sat        |
| sit (a șede)                        | I see          | I slept      | I've slept      |
| sleep (a dormi)                     | I sell         | I spoke      | I've spoken     |
| <b>speak (a vorbi)</b>              | I spread       | I spent      | I've spent      |
| <b>spread (a răspândi)</b>          | I speak        | I stole      | I've stolen     |
| <b>spend (a cheltui, a consuma)</b> | I swim         | I swam       | I've swum       |
| swim (a înota)                      | I sleep        | I took       | I've taken      |
| take (a lua)                        | I take         | I tore       | I've torn       |
| tear (a sfîșia)                     | I tell         | I told       | I've told       |
| tell (a spune)                      | I think        | I thought    | I've thought    |
| think (a gândi)                     | I throw        | I threw      | I've thrown     |
| throw (a arunca)                    | I understand   | I understood | I've understood |
| understand (a înțelege)             |                |              |                 |

|                      |            |            |                |
|----------------------|------------|------------|----------------|
| wake (a trezi)       | I wake     | I woke     | I've woken     |
| wear (a purta)       | I wear     | I wore     | I've worn      |
| win (a cistiga)      | I win      | I won      | I've won       |
| withdraw (a retrage) | I withdraw | I withdrew | I've withdrawn |
| write (a scrie)      | I write    | I wrote    | I've written   |

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